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SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1906.

It is a healthy sign for the race to note the increasing interest in race journals.

We have received a copy of the eighth annual report of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

If President Roosevelt and his commission are to be believed, it is time to send missionaries to Chicago.

We return thanks for an invitation to the commencement exercises of Biddle University at Charlotte, N. C. June 23 to 13th inclusive.

We return thanks for an invitation from the Senior Class to the commencement exercises of the Bartlett High School, St. Joseph, Missouri, June 8th, 1906.

Affairs have reached such a serious stage now-a-days that a man charged with criminal assault on a white woman is practically convicted before the case is tried. His execution is a foregone conclusion.

President Roosevelt seems to have been persistently hunting trouble and the indications are that he has found it. He has always liked a strenuous life, but he could not have selected a better place to find it than the one he now occupies.

The oppressed people of this country and especially the citizens of color have a true and tried friend in Mr. Charles H. Williams of Baraboo, Wisconsin. He never tires of contending for great principles and leading the crusade for human rights. May God bless him and give him long life. He is one of the most broad-minded, justice loving white men in this country.

The great trouble with the fighting colored people of the North and South is that they are without money and lacking in the right kind of influence. They have the educational ability with absolutely nothing in a financial way to back it and as a result they cause some attention, but accomplish little in the way of material results. This condition is further aggravated by the failure of

those whom they are representing to come to their financial support and it is not long before they are broken in spirit, ruined in pocket and left in a condition where the poor house is the most available place for the rest which must come to them after years of anxious toil.

The agitator has a most unenviable future in store for him and from the present outlook the substantial men amongst us are taking no positive steps to better his condition or to make successful the cause he loves so well.

A NEGRO-HATER GONE.

The death of Senator Arthur Pue Gorman removes from the arena of public life one of the most inveterate and dangerous enemies the colored people had in all of this land. He was skilled in parliamentary debate and political trickery. His attempt to absolutely disfranchise the colored people of Maryland was only partially successful and resulted in the split of his own party.

He has gone to his reward and yet we feel no resentment in the premises. He has suffered much and no doubt atoned to some extent at least for the great injury he did to us. Our people are forgiving and forgetful and even now they bow their heads in respectful silence as all that is left of this Democratic chieftain is on its way to the tomb.

Politically speaking, we are well-nigh helpless, but God is raising up new white friends for us and taking our enemies away, where they can harm us no more in this world and do us no injury in the world to come.

Brilliant, resourceful, scheming, persistent Arthur Pue Gorman is now sleeping his last sleep. We shall do naught to stay his downward transit to the tomb.

INNOCENT MEN LYNCHED.

The lynching and burning of three colored men at Springfield, Missouri, Saturday, April 14th, 1906 shocked the civilized world, but not more so than has the report of the Grand Jury declaring that the victims were not only innocent, but that there is grave doubt as to whether the respectable white woman had even been assaulted.

We were unable to obtain the testimony of Miss Edwards, for the reason that soon after the calling of the grand jury she left this part of the country. * * * She was in normal condition physically the next morning, and bore no marks of violence upon her person whatever. These facts, in connection with the further fact that she was at the time a married woman, riding at night with an unmarried man, in a dark, remote and unfrequented part of town, on a journey to no particular place, so far as we can learn, and that she is a woman whose reputation for virtue and chastity is not good, make it at least doubtful whether her story is worthy of belief. * * * We have investigated the facts as to the whereabouts of the two victims of the lynching, Dun can and Coker, and, from the evidence taken, it is clear that these two Negroes could not have been guilty of the alleged assault.

We cannot conceive of anything more convincing as to this form of punishment than the facts herein stated. The remedy for lynching is to shoot the lynchers and the best time to do this is when they are engaged in their nefarious and murderous practices. They have been pardoned to and favored until we are having legalized lynchings all over the South and we can see no reason to further tolerate this species of lawlessness.

THE NEILL REPORT.

The Neill Report, which has been sent to the Congress is one of the most nauseating public documents it has ever been our lot to read. Much of it is well-nigh unfit for publication and it will do the meat industry of this country untold damage. It seems well-nigh impossible to believe that such conditions could exist in Chicago, where millions of visitors are permitted to go and witness the slaughtering of cattle.

Yet there it is and the public and the world will believe the report. It seems that the indictment is against the filthy habits of the employees as much as it is against the looseness of the methods permitted by the meat packers. President Roosevelt seems to be right in all that he has said, but he seems to have overlooked the fact that there are inspections that don't inspect and that government officials can "go blind" on certain conditions as much so as any one else.

The placing of a swarm of over-officious government officials to reinforce those already there will hardly remedy the evil. These millionaires packers should be made to remedy the evils themselves under the supervision of the government experts already there. The slaughterhouse is a nauseating place even under the most favorable conditions on the farm, and it is evident that the cupidity of the beef trust and the indifference to the sentiment of the public have led to the abuses so unmercifully described in the report which has been sent to Congress.

ISLAND PARK
Mayo's Island, THE ONLY UP-TO-DATE PARK IN THE SOUTH FOR COLORED PEOPLE.
Dancing Positively Free!
Decoration Day, May 30th.
GRAND OPENING OF THE CARNIVAL SEASON, WHEN WE WILL HAVE BIG SENSATIONAL OPEN AIR FREE ATTRACTIONS and SHOWS of all DESCRIPTIONS.

"JIM CROW" CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT.

The Hepburn Rate Bill is having a hard time of it in conference. The "Jim Crow" reference in the measure has been stricken out in deference to the wishes of the colored people of the North. It was a virtual recognition of the separation of the races on the railroads and had a tendency to nationalize this practice.

The provision might have benefited us of the Southland to a slight extent, by giving us better railroad accommodations on some of the lines in this section, but the provision to accomplish this was "like accommodations" rather than the one "equally as good." The latter clause is susceptible to no end of construction. The former is specific and would cause the railroad companies to furnish duplicate cars for the races.

We think that the elimination of the "equally as good" clause was wise. The United States Supreme Court has already construed the separate car provisions to mean that equally as good service shall be furnished. We are not to receive what the law allows us and we are learning to "pocket our pride" and "bottle our indignation" while taking "hot luck" with that element of colored folks who are begrimed and dirty in their efforts to do the white folks work.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT HAMPTON.

President Roosevelt delivered an address to the colored students of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. on Memorial day and if we mistake not made a slight modification of the remarks made by him upon the occasion of his recent visit to Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama.

There is a slight tinge of the cynic criticism of higher education for the Negro in his remarks, but his utterances contained much that may be read with satisfaction and practiced with profit. He said:

"Now, the first thing upon which I wish to lay emphasis is that a school such as this, which strives to raise the colored man and colored woman to make them better men and better women, better citizens, is preeminently in the interests of the white man. There is nothing that can be done better for the white man who is to live side by side with the colored man, than to train that colored man up to be a good citizen. The good man, who is a white man, by his presence, is a benefit to every colored man in the community, and the safety of the white man is in having the colored man grow to be a good and decent man. From the standpoint of the white man, the safest and best thing that can happen is to have the colored people around him become thrifty, industrious, home-makers and home-keepers, for you never yet had any quantity of criminals from a people of locality where the average type was the home maker and the home-keeper."

"So that from the standpoint of the white man, nothing better can be done than to give to the colored man that real education, that real training, which he gets here at Hampton and all similar institutes. From the standpoint of the colored man, the real way to help him is to help him help himself. In the long run in this world, no human being can be carried. What this institution does is to train young men and women to walk by themselves."

These utterances are truisms, which may be pondered and practiced with satisfaction and profit. President Roosevelt was equally as forcible, when he continued:

"The colored man who helps his race most, is he who helps teach the members of his race how to conduct themselves with self-respect as hard working, intelligent, law-abiding citizens. It is the humble virtues that count in the long run."

He continued:

"No race, no nationality ever really raises itself by the exhibition of genius in a few men; what counts is character, the character of the average man and the average woman. If we can develop in the average colored citizen those qualities of character, of courage, of truthfulness, of sense of obligation, of willingness to work, of desire to be have decently to those round about you, you have taken the longest and

most effective step toward securing for the people of your own race their own self-respect and the respect of others, which will follow inevitably in the training of that self-respect."

We accept these utterances too with the modifying assertion that no race of weaklings has given forth sporadic exhibitions of genius for its individuals. Where genius grows the educational soil is fertile. These exhibitions of genius inspire others of that race who are not similarly gifted and lead and inspire them to attempt achievements which would otherwise be unattempted. President Roosevelt would have aided us materially if he had stated naught else than the following unanswerable facts:

"You have sent out from Hampton Institute in all something like six thousand graduates, and, if I remember rightly, there are but two of whom you have record who are criminals, and that fact is an all-sufficient answer to the blind people, who say that no good will come from educating the Negro. So far is that from the truth, that it may be said that the only real hope for the Negro, as well as for the white man, is in education. If only we understand the meaning of education in its proper sense."

President Roosevelt then gave forth the slight modification of his position so forcibly emphasized at Tuskegee, when he said:

"It is often said that the true place for the Negro is in industrial work. That is the place for the average Negro. That is the true place for the average Negro, and it is the true place of the average white man, and we will not get our civilization upon a proper basis until we root out of the mind of the average man and of the average girl, of whatever color, the belief that to become a laborer, a hand-worker, a first-class mechanic or a first-class agricultural laborer."

That's the way to put it, Mr. President. Let the industrial schools be provided for the average Negro and the higher educational institutions be established for the exceptional Negro. When you and your associates realize this and Prof. Booker T. Washington and his corp of enthusiasts continue to subscribe to that doctrine, there will be no room for controversy between the now contending educational factions in this country.

Higher education is as necessary as industrial education for the training of the leaders is as essential as the material education of the masses, and the work in both departments should be done at the same time. The race has suffered not because too many of its members have been educated in the colleges and universities, but because too few of them have been trained in our industrial schools.

President Roosevelt stated what we already know when he emphasized the fact that we need self-help. He took high ground, which will be heartily approved by every advocate of racial progress along material and financial lines when he declared:

"I want to see the colored man share in the benefit of this movement and to see him share in it only by becoming the best kind of a hand-worker himself, and above all by becoming the handworker on the farm, for others first but ultimately for himself."

He could well have rung the changes on the following and every far-seeing colored man in the United States could have joined with him when he said:

"The Negro criminal, no matter at whose expense the particular crime may be committed, is a hundred-fold more dangerous to the Negro race than to the white, because it tends to arouse the bitter animosities, the bitter prejudices for which, not he alone, but the whole race, will suffer. In the interests of the colored folks, see to it you colored men here, that you war against criminality in your own race with a particular zeal, because that criminality is in the intimate analysis a greater danger to your race than any other thing can be. I ask that you colored people show the same virtues which white people must show if they are to become good citizens. I ask you to remember that it is a good thing to have a trained mind; that it is a better thing to have a trained body which if work under the direction of a trained mind, and that better than either, mind or body

and more important, is character."

Theoretically speaking this should not be so, but practically speaking, it is a fact made apparent by the constant happenings in every day life. We should abhor and shun the criminal classes amongst us with the same decision and determination that we avoid a case of small-pox. While we deal thus sternly with the present day Negro criminal, we should redouble our efforts to bring up the young of the race in the paths of rectitude and in the sunlight of eternal good.

President Roosevelt made no mistake at Hampton, if we are permitted to express an opinion of so great a character and his words may well be pondered with pleasure and profit by every Afro-American in this country.

UNMASKS FILTHY MEAT PACKING

President Sends Report of Investigators to Congress.

DRASTIC LEGISLATION NEEDED

Washington, June 5. — President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress the report of James Bronson Reynolds and Charles P. Neill, commissioners specially appointed to investigate the conditions at the Chicago stock yards. The report was accompanied by a message in which the president urged the adoption of the Beveridge amendment, providing for rigid inspection of all meat and meat products entering into interstate commerce and to prescribe sanitary conditions at the abattoirs.

The president calls attention to the revolting conditions in the stock yards, as shown in the report, and declares that it is imperative necessary in the interest of health and decency that they be changed. He points out that the existing laws supply no adequate remedy and that legislation is not only required to check the abuses found to exist, but to prevent the possibility of further disregard for health by the packers.

He suggests that the cost of inspection be paid by a fee levied on each animal slaughtered, and figures that proper inspection could be made with a tax not exceeding eight cents per animal. Attention of Congress is also called to the improper use of chemicals in preparing meat for market.

The message calls attention to the fact that the report transmitted is but a preliminary one, and that the doctoring of tainted meat and the repackaging of products sent to the packers as unsalable have not been referred to.

The president then recommends that a law which will enable the inspectors to inspect and supervise "from the hoof to the can."

The enactment of a law which will enable the department of agriculture to inspect meat and meat food products and prescribe sanitary conditions under which the work shall be performed.

The favorable consideration of the Beveridge amendment.

The report of the investigators is as follows:

SHOCKING REVELATIONS

Packers Conducted Plants Regardless of Health or Disease.

The President—As directed by you, we investigated the conditions in the principal establishment in Chicago engaged in the slaughter of cattle, sheep and hogs and in the preparation of dressed meat and meat-food products. Two and a half weeks were spent in the investigation in Chicago and during this time we went through the principal packing houses in the stock yards district, together with a few of the smaller ones. A day was spent by Mr. Reynolds in New York City in the investigation of several of its leading slaughter houses. During our investigation statements of conditions and practices in the packing houses were given with affidavits and documentary evidence. Most of these were rejected as being far from proving the facts alleged, and as being beyond the possibility of verification by us. We have made no statement as a fact in the report here presented that was not verified by our personal examination. Certain matters which we were unable to verify while in Chicago are still under investigation. The following are the conditions which we found touching upon those practices and conditions which we found most common and not confined to a single house or class of houses. A more detailed report would contain many specific instances of defects found in particular houses.

Conditions of the Yards.

Before entering the buildings we noted the condition of the yards themselves as being filthy. The pavement, pens, viaducts and platforms. The pavement is mostly of brick, the bricks laid with deep grooves

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CRUMP & WEST Coal Co.,

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Between them, which inevitably fill with manure and refuse. Such pavements cannot be properly cleaned and are slimy and malodorous when wet, yielding clouds of ill smelling dust when dry. The pens are generally uncovered except those for sheep, these latter are paved and covered. The viciious and platforms are of wood. Calves, sheep and hogs that have diseased or are thrown out upon the platforms where cars are unloaded. On a single platform on one occasion we counted 11 dead hogs, on the next 12 dead hogs. Only excuse given for delay in removal was that so often heard—the expense.

Buildings.—The interior of most of the buildings is of wood; the partition walls, supports and rafters are of wood, uncovered by plaster or cement. The flooring in some instances is of brick or cement, but usually of wood. In many of the rooms where water is used freely the floors are soaked and slimy. The buildings have been constructed with little regard to either health or sanitation. The workrooms, as a rule, are very poorly lighted. A few rooms at the top of the buildings are well lighted because they cannot escape the light, but usually of wood. In many of the rooms where water is used freely the floors are soaked and slimy. The buildings have been constructed with little regard to either health or sanitation. The workrooms, as a rule, are very poorly lighted. A few rooms at the top of the buildings are well lighted because they cannot escape the light, but usually of wood. In many of the rooms where water is used freely the floors are soaked and slimy.

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Meat Scraps On Dirty Floor.—Meat scraps were also found being shoveled into receptacles from dirty floors where they were left to lie until again shoveled into barrels or into machines for chopping. These floors, these meat stands, with shoes dirty with the refuse of the floors, on the tables upon which the meat was handled. They were seen at the lunch hour sitting on the tables on the spots on which the meat product was handled, and all this under the very eye of the superintendent of the room, knowing that this was the common practice.

A particularly glaring instance of uncleanness was found in a room where the best grade of sausage was being prepared for export. The meat was carefully selected, and was being prepared to be eaten uncooked. In this case the employees carried the chopped-up meat across the room, the handling of which was filthy with grease. The meat was then thrown out upon tables, and the employee climbed upon the table, handled the meat with his unwashed hands, knelt with his dirty apron and trousers in contact with the meat he was spreading out, and after he had finished his operation, again took hold of the dirty handle of the wheelbarrow, went back for another load and repeated this process indefinitely. Inquiry developed the fact that there was no water in this room at all, and the only method the adopted for cleaning his hands was to rub them against his dirty apron or on his still filthier trousers.

As an extreme example of the entire disregard on the part of employees of any notion of cleanliness in handling dressed meat, we saw a hog that had just been killed, and was being skinned, and its way to the cooling room fall from the sliding rail to a dirty wooden floor and slide part way into a filthy men's privy. It was picked up by two employees placed upon a truck, carried into the cooling room and hung up with other carcasses, no effort being made to clean it.

Treatment After Inspection.—The radical defect in the present system of inspection is that it does not go far enough. It is confined at present by law to passing on the healthfulness of animals at the time of killing; but the meat that is used in sausage and in the various forms of canned products and other prepared meat foods goes through many processes, in all of which there is possibility of contamination through insanitary handling and further danger through the use of chemicals. During all these processes of preparation there is no government inspection and no